In an address to the Gore and Thames Division of the Ontario Medical Council, in The Canada Lancet 7 (1874-74): 140-41, Clark celebrates the recent defeat of a "Homeopathic Bill," which would have weakened the authority of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, and licensed (as Clark saw them) "shoals of `carpet bagger,' quacks, and illiterate pretenders, to practice, collect fees, hold medical offices of trust, append spurious titles to their names, and attain the same legal status as those who had spent many years of laborious study and much money in acquiring a primary knowledge of the multifarous details of an abstruse and difficult art" (140). Among Clark's recommendations on this occasion, the expiration of his first term as Division Representative, are the imposition of a statute of limitations on malpractice suits, the establishment of a "pathological museum" (with a library), a "tariff of fees," and (in interesting anticipation of the importance of such activity in the professionalization of alienism) the remuneration of medical witnesses in criminal cases.

Clark defends his own professionalism while mocking quacks, especially improperly licensed ones, in the figure of "Magnum Bonum, Esq., M.D.," in "Medical Quackery," The Canada Lancet 5 (1872-73): 608-17: "Magnum Bonum ... of Demerara Collegiate Institute, and medical, astronomical, and hygienic Receptaculum for the training of graduates over the Pons Asinorum of science, art and medicine, respectfully begs to inform the public that he has commenced the practice of his profession in Hardscrabble" (613). Mocking such ostentatious learning, his article is nonetheless itself rather ostentatious, as he parades an odd assortment of facts ranging from ancient Egyptian astronomy to modern Mesmerism. The essay, obviously a part of Clark's campaign on behalf of professional integrity at the time of the Homeopathy Bill, uncomfortably blends satire of medical hypocrisy with a speculative tendency which resembles it. Much medical "humbug" nonetheless addresses a "magnetic, galvanic or electric influence" on the "magic power" of which the alleged connection "between mind body -- between the ego and non-ego -- in thought, volition, emotion, passion and desire depends" (611). His contemporaries' wild speculation in a state of ignorance is virtual confinement in "this pent-up Utica" (611).

This "electric influence" is the subject of "An Animated Molecule," American Journal of Insanity 35.2 (October, 1878): 189-228. Clark argues that